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ABSTRACT

The extent of drinking among college students (N=800) was investigated, to compare the consumption of various groups in terms of such variables as: age, sex, religious preference, class standing, type of living accommodation and type of college (i.e., religious vs. secular and co-ed vs. all female). Various life styles and their relationship to drinking behavior were examined, including: (1) the students' perceptions of how much other groups drink; (2) the extent of peer or adult influence on their own drinking behavior; and (3) the thoughts that students have about their own drinking behavior. Results indicated that life styles, the aspect of sociability, and peer influence accentuate already learned behavior as well as encourage new behavior to be acquired within the college environment. (Author)

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Just for Fun:
Alcohol and the College Student

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INTRODUCTION

More and more the general public is becoming cognizant of the abuse of alcohol among college students and the problems resulting from such behavior in terms of student drunkenness and related social, physical, and property damage and injury. (Penn, 1974; Rosen and Lee, 1976) A large number of students get "smashed" quite often and consider it socially acceptable behavior. Moreover, this behavior is not only acceptable, but it is encouraged. On most college campuses, according to national surveys, between 70 and 95 percent of the college students drink to some extent. (Kraft, 1976) This is not to say that most college students are alcoholics--but some clearly have a drinking problem. The problem is not merely that college students use alcohol, but that many use it quite extensively and do not recognize the possible consequences and implications of their drinking behavior.

As a result, many colleges are initiating programs to help students understand and deal with alcohol more responsibly. An extensive effort has been made by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) in gathering information on this problem and in helping in the development of programs aimed at minimizing alcohol abuse among college students. Their "University 50 + 12 Project" has been used as a model by other colleges and universities in the development and implementation of preventive programs.

Effective ameliorative programs must be able to draw on accurate data regarding the prevalence and extent of alcohol consumption among college

students. It is also important to delineate some of the key factors which may contribute to the consumption of alcohol and its abuse. The purpose of this research was to account for the extent of and illustrate the patterns of drinking behavior among college students within a small region of Northwestern Pennsylvania.* Moreover, these data were then viewed and interpreted in relation to a number of background and social-psychological factors which were thought to be significant in the understanding of such behavior.

Other surveys which have only focused on high school students have identified at least two types of teenage drinking: one predominantly peer generated and tied to the youth culture and the other motivated by the home and tied to anticipatory socialization into adulthood. (Maddox, 1962; Sterne, Pittman and Coe, 1967, Ullman, 1962). It has been reported that to a great extent, attitudes toward drinking develop prior to entering the college environment. (Lundin and Sawyer, 1965; Robbins, et.al., 1973) However, it is also pointed out that the college surrounding may accentuate the learned behavior or may encourage new behavior to be acquired regarding alcohol consumption. Surveys on college students have stressed that their drinking behavior is strongly related to the normative order. (Butler, et.al., 1973; Trice, et.al., 1973; Maddox, 1966; Kuder, et.al., 1976) It is reported that students drink as a means to being "sociable" and that alcohol is used as a "social elixir." With regards to the amount of alcohol consumed, it has been found to vary according to attitudes toward drinking (Heuebner, et.al., 1976), sex (Segal and Merenda, 1976; Orford, et.al., 1974), family customs, father's

*This research was supported by the local Council on the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse which intended to use the information in the development of a program for peer group counseling and alcohol information dissemination.

occupation and the number of siblings (Prové, 1965), and a host of other demographic variables.

In this paper, after establishing the extent of drinking among the college students, we have compared the consumption of various groups differentiated according to their age, sex, religious preference, class standing, type of living accomodation and type of college (i.e. religious vis-a-vis secular and co-ed vis-a-vis all female). Such an analysis has enabled us to ascertain various "life styles" and how they are related to drinking behavior. We have also tried to capture the students' perceptions of how much other groups drink and infer the extent of peer or adult influence on their own drinking behavior. Finally, we have examined the thoughts that students have about their own drinking behavior. Our focus has been to see to what extent particular life styles, the aspect of sociability, and peer influence have accentuated already learned behavior as well as encouraged new behavior to be acquired within the college environment.

METHODS

This study was conducted in a county in Northwestern Pennsylvania in the Spring of 1977. Four colleges within this county were the target of our survey; one college was state related and co-educational, the other three were religious oriented, two of which were co-educational and the third for females only. A total of 800 students were sampled with 200 from each college. The sample was stratified according to class standing, i.e. freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior. Prior to the actual selection of the students, a determination was made as to the proportion of "full-time equivalent" students within each of the class standings. From this information the sample of 200 students from each college was drawn which contained proportionately, the same number of freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors as the total student population from that college.

Faculty members were then secured to assist in administering the questionnaire to a "captured audience." By group-administering the questionnaire to those selected for the sample, we assured its completion and return. Moreover, the respondent's anonymity as well as confidentiality of his responses were guaranteed. This, of course, was done in order to obtain answers that were as truthful as could be expected.

The questionnaire administered to the students had many sections that were adopted from that given to students of California Polytechnic State University which was developed by M.A. Looney. Additional questions were formulated by us to obtain information about perceptions of how much others drink and attitudes about drinking behavior.

Measurement: The questionnaire consisted of a number of background variables such as age, sex, academic standing, religious preference and type of living accommodation. This last variable not only accounted for the type of accommodation but as well, how many it was shared with and the sex of those sharing the accommodation, if applicable. To establish the amount of alcohol consumed by each respondent, we asked how much beer, wine and/or liquor (each separately) he usually consumed within a week. The total consumption of a student within a week was then figured by summing the number of drinks within each type of alcohol; also, for some parts of our analysis, this total consumption was categorized in the following manner: 0 drinks, 1-3 drinks, 4-10 drinks, and 11 + drinks. The drinking situation was established by asking the respondent how frequently he drank in a number of specified places and with whom he drank, i.e. whether alone or in groups which were differentiated in terms of size and sex. The perceptions of others with regard to their drinking habits were obtained by asking the respondent to estimate if his closest friends, other students, faculty and parents drank more, less, or about the same as he did. The types of influences on a student's drinking were ascertained by asking how often he found himself in situations where he was encouraged to drink more than he would like, at what age he began drinking and what type of situation it was - i.e. whether adults or peers encouraged the drinking. In order to elicit the factors which precipitated drinking, the student was asked how frequently he drank for a number of specified reasons. Finally, the student was asked to account for his own alcohol use by indicating how frequently his drinking interfered with a number of daily activities and if he considered the consequences of his drinking.

RESULTS

The first task in analyzing these data will be to examine the characteristics of those sampled. Our sample is composed of 39%* males and 61% females; the overabundance of females can be accounted for because one of the colleges is all female and another one, just recently changing to a co-educational institution, still has a large percentage of females in their student population. The age of those sampled ranges from 16 to 36 with the greatest percentage (82%) falling within the 18-21 year old category. If we divide the sample in terms of those above and below the legal age (i.e. 21 years old in Pennsylvania) there are 65% under 21 and 35% 21 and over. The academic standing of these students is as follows: 30% freshmen, 25% sophomore, 26% junior, and 18% senior. The greatest percentage of the students in our sample report Catholicism as their religious preference (64%). The other religious categories are preferred as follows: Protestant, 24%; Jewish, 1%; other, 3%; and no religious preference, 8%. Fifty percent of the students sampled are living in dormitories; the remainder occupy the following type of living accommodation:

Living with parents or relatives	23%
Living in apartment with one person of same sex	5%
Living in apartment with one person of opposite sex	3%
Living in apartment with 2 + persons of same sex	13%
Living in apartment with 2 + persons of both sexes	4%
Living in fraternity or sorority house	1%
Living in some other type of accommodation	1%

*All percentages reported have been rounded off to the nearest whole number, consequently their sum may not always add up to 100%.

In our sample 92% of the students report that they drink alcoholic beverages—a percentage which is rather high but still within the range of 70%-95% that has been reported from surveys of large universities. Approximately 21% of those surveyed report that they average 11 or more drinks per week which, for our purposes, is considered "heavy drinking." The usual amount of alcohol consumed by the students ranges from zero drinks per week, for those that drink so infrequently, to 65 drinks per week. The ~~mean~~ ~~for this~~ distribution is 7, which for convenience sake, can be interpreted as an average of 1 drink per day for the students investigated here. If we look at the cumulative frequency, we see that 69% of the students drink, on the average, 1 drink per day or less. (Around 20%, however, drink so seldom that they don't even average 1 drink per week.) This, of course, also signifies that approximately 31% of the college students drink more than the average one drink per day. Breaking this down even further, we find that around 15% of the students average no more than 2 drinks per day; 7% average no more than 3 drinks per day; 6% average no more than 4 drinks per day and 2% average between 4 and 9 drinks per day. Compared to the national statistics for adults aged 18 and over (HEW, 1974) a greater percentage of these students drink 2 or more drinks per day as do U.S. adults—16% as compared to 9%. As far as their preference, for those students who drink liquor at all, 90% mix it with another non-alcoholic beverage while only 6% and 4% drink it either straight or mixed with another alcoholic beverage, respectively.

For the purposes of our analysis, as it was mentioned earlier, we established four categories for the total consumption of alcohol within a week. The percentages that fall into each of these categories is: 0 drinks, 20%; 1-3 drinks, 27%; 4-10 drinks, 33%; 11 + drinks, 21%. When we examine the

various subgroupings of students with regard to their consumption of alcohol (categorized in the above manner) we find a number of significant relationships.

As it is usually found, females drink less than males and there is a statistically significant difference ($p \leq .001$) in their consumption. Table 1 presents the distribution of alcohol consumption for the males and females in our sample. It should be noted that for the first three categories of alcohol consumption the percentage of males and females does not differ to any great extent, however, in the last category, 11 + drinks, there is a sharp decline in the percentage of females who can be considered "heavy drinkers." On the campus, as well as in other parts of our society, it is still not considered appropriate behavior for females to become "plastered," they should only "sip" and only on occasion become a little "tipsy." On the other hand, a male displays his "machismo" if he is able to consume drink after drink after drink. Moreover, it is generally assumed that males, because of their body size and weight, can consume greater quantities of liquor and other alcoholic beverages without becoming intoxicated. Females, however, need only small quantities to become inebriated.

TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE

Drinking among college students has been reported to be widespread regardless of their age, i.e. whether they are of legal age or not. Our data as well supports this finding. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of drinkers in each age category* and our comparison corroborates that there is

*Although each student reported his actual age, we have combined some of the categories because there were so few in the below 18 and over 22 age grouping.

no significant difference among the age groupings with regard to their drinking habits.

TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE

To further substantiate this finding when we subdivide the students according to their class standing and compare their consumption of alcohol no difference among the groups emerges. Indeed, in Pennsylvania, a majority of those freshmen, sophomores, and juniors are under the legal age, although there is not a one-to-one correspondence between age and class standing. Table 3 summarizes the data with respect to the class standing variable.

TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE

As it is often reported by studies on the use of alcohol by young persons, religion has been related to their drinking behavior. (Baur & McCluggage, 1958) At times, however, there have been conflicting reports with regards to which groups tend to have a larger number of heavy drinkers. (Larsen & Abu-Labau, 1968) Generally, one religious group is ranked over another and inferences are made as to how strong their religious teachings oppose or condone the drinking of alcoholic beverages. In our investigation we also compare the various religious groups with regard to their consumption of alcohol, but we also include those that have no preference for a religion. In the data collected from our sample of college students we do find that the various religious groups have significantly different drinking habits. But it is those persons who report no preference for religious teachings who have the greatest percentage of heavy drinkers, whereas the other religious groups do not differ to any great extent in the "11 + drinks" category. When we compare those with zero consumption, we see that the "other" category, which includes the very small number of Jewish persons in our sample, has the

greatest percentage of abstainers and those who very seldom drink. Taking into consideration all the degrees of drinking consumption, we would rank the religious groups in this manner, with those drinking the most at the top: No Preference, Catholic, and then Protestant and Other being approximately the same. From this we might infer that religious teachings, in general, do play some part in the extent of alcohol consumption since those that do not feel constrained by these norms, do indeed, display the greatest number of heavy drinkers. Table 4 gives the breakdown for each religious group concerning its consumption of alcohol.

TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE

When we compare the drinking behavior of students who occupy various types of living accommodations, as might be expected, we find that those students who live off campus and in groups tend to consume more alcohol and those living with their parents or in the dorms consume smaller quantities. It is also noteworthy to point out that, in Table 5 which presents the data for this comparison, the "other" and the "apartment with one of the same sex" categories are capturing the small percentage of married students falling into our sample. Both these groups have a high percentage of light drinkers (i.e. zero or 1-3 drinks per week). It could be interpreted that these students are not part of the typical college population and probably do not feel obligated to go out every weekend and get "plastered" for something to do. For the most part, they probably have other outlets for their leisure-time activity.

TABLE 5 ABOUT HERE

In comparing the respondents who have been categorized according to the college which they attend, we find that there is a significant difference in the pattern of drinking behavior among the groups. Those colleges that are co-educational rank the highest with regard to their percentage of heavy

drinkers (i.e. 11 + drinks per week), with the secular or state owned institution having the highest percentage (30.5% as compared to 23% and 21.5%). The all female religious college has a considerably smaller percentage of heavy drinkers and it also has the greatest percentage of non-drinkers. The reader is referred to Table 6 for the data used in comparing the four different colleges.

TABLE 6 ABOUT HERE

Now that we know how much and what type of students tend to drink more than others we will turn to an examination of the situations surrounding their drinking behavior and their perceptions about alcohol consumption both for themselves and others, as well.

In asking the students what places and with whom they frequently or occasionally drink, we find that a friend's house or apartment and night club's and bars are the places usually frequented and at least 75% of the time this drinking takes place in small groups, whether composed of one sex or mixed. The place in which they least frequently drink is the dorm, although there is still a substantial percentage (55%) who at times do drink there. And, as to be expected, church groups do the least amount of drinking together. From this data (see Table 7 and Table 8) it is apparent that the life style plays a great part in whether or not drinking takes place.

TABLE 4 and TABLE 8 ABOUT HERE

To further corroborate this, the students were asked to estimate how much they think other groups drink, whether it is more, less, or about the same. Especially important, in this respect, will be to ascertain their perceptions about their closest friends and other students—i.e. those persons with whom they most often socialize. Our results reveal that over 60% of the students

think that their closest friends drink about the same and around 35% think that they drink more. For "other students" these perceptions are reversed, with around 30% perceiving that other students drink about the same and approximately 62% perceiving they drink more. More than half the students perceive that their parents drink less than they do, but their perceptions of the faculty, their other adult reference group, is opposite in that 46% think the faculty drink more than they do. Table 9 presents the breakdown of how the respondents perceive the drinking behavior of other reference groups.

TABLE 9 ABOUT HERE

Although most students do perceive that their peers drink at least as much as they do, they report that they very seldom find themselves in situations where they are encouraged to drink more than they would like. Only 5% say they frequently are encouraged to drink more than they would like and another 24% say they occasionally are. For the most part, it can be assumed that students do not consider the conformity to behavior as anything out of the ordinary. Over 95% of the students report that they began drinking prior to entering college and that for 60% of them, their drinking was encouraged by their peers. By the time they enter college drinking is no longer seen as a novelty and the type of behavior that should be shrouded in secrecy.

For these students their drinking is for reasons of sociability, just to have a good time, and for enjoyment of taste. In Table 10 we see that 80% frequently or occasionally drink for sociability, 77% for having a good time, and 71% for enjoyment of taste. Those reasons for which they never or seldom drink and the percentage of students reporting them are as follows: to facilitate study, 97%; to relieve fatigue, 83%; and in order not to be shy, 80%.

TABLE 10 ABOUT HERE

If we rank the reasons for which students often drink we definitely find that those reasons surrounding the notion of "enjoyment" do, indeed, rank the highest, whereas those with which one might infer that drinking is used as an "escape mechanism" are cited very infrequently. The following is a ranking of the reasons and the percentage of students who frequently or occasionally drink for those reasons:

<u>Reason</u>	<u>%</u>
Sociability	80%
Just to have a good time	77%
Enjoyment of taste	71%
To get drunk	39%
To get high	39%
To relieve tension	33%
As an aid in forgetting disappointments	24%
For a sense of well being	23%
In order not to be shy	20%
To get along better on dates	18%
To relieve fatigue	17%
For aches and pains	10%
To facilitate study	3%

It is apparent from the above listing that there is a sharp decline in the percentage of students drinking for reasons other than "enjoyment." Another important perception is that for those students who do drink, they do not feel that their drinking interferes with their daily functioning. Only a very small percentage (11%-13%) report that drinking frequently or occasionally caused conflicts with their friends. It can be seen from Table 11 that the students, for the most part, are not aware that drinking results in any problems for themselves. Matter of fact, over 63% very seldom worry about the long-range

consequences of drinking and over 83% very seldom consider their possible dependence upon alcohol.

TABLE 11 ABOUT HERE

Undoubtedly, when data like these are reported the question might be raised as to how truthful the respondents were in answering the questions. However, the problem is not whether they deliberately distort their responses, because in terms of their account of their own alcohol consumption, the aggregate statistics do not differ to any great extent from those of national surveys. It is probable, however, that their reports about the consequences of their drinking may not actually match reality. What they perceive is what they want to—after all how many of us ever think that we will have an accident as a result of our drinking? The responses we have obtained from our questions, therefore, do not really differ from what we expected. The most important thing is to realize that it is perceptions that are being reported and that they should, consequently, be interpreted accordingly.

CONCLUSION

Our findings are consistant with national surveys which show that a large percentage of college students indulge, to a great extent, in the consumption of alcohol. Moreover, our findings show that over 90% of the students begin drinking prior to entering college. It has been argued by many that teenagers begin drinking either because of peer group pressure or because they are imitating adult behavior. Regardless of these factors which encourage a teenager to first begin drinking, we argue that the college "climate" is not only likely to maintain but also, to enhance the already formed habits.

Indeed, such factors as life style, peer group pressure and the perceptions of others are very influential in the development of patterns of alcohol consumption. We find that those who live off campus display the greatest amount of alcohol consumption. Our findings also point out that students are more likely to drink with their peer group and that their alcohol consumption is associated with "enjoyment" rather than with psychological distress. In our analysis we find that 80% drink for sociability, 77% for having a good time and 71% for enjoyment of taste. The students' perceptions of others regarding alcohol consumption also functions as an enforcer. The peer group and even the faculty (i.e. their other predominate reference group on campus) are seen as drinking as much or even more than they do.

We must emphasize, however, that alcohol consumption among students can not be viewed as a nonconforming behavior. Drinking, contrary to the findings of drug use, does not reflect an involvement in nonconforming cliques. The pattern of drinking, according to our findings, is widespread among the students and is not the prerogative of a specific subgroup with its own subculture. Although we do find some sex-role difference regarding the consumption of alcohol, in the future this may become less significant as a separate analytical component when such behavior is not defined as a deviation from the set of expectations.

Indeed, from what has been said, it can be argued that the underlying rational for such behavior is conformity. But, from a legal point of view, at least according to Pennsylvania laws, those under legal age qualify as non-conformists. Drinking, as with some other social problems, constitutes "a major American paradox, fluctuating as it does between tolerance and condemnation, with a very thin line drawn between legal and illegal forms." (Zola, 1963)

Finally, from our findings, students do not perceive that alcohol consumption in great quantities may have any ill effects. Students drink extensive quantities of alcoholic beverages and do not recognize that even with alcohol they can overdose themselves. There is no doubt that their drinking leads to a change in their behavior and definition of what college life is for them.

Thus, the question still remains: "How can the two countervailing realities of alcohol—the widespread use and the widespread misuse—be reconciled?" (HEW, 1976)

TABLE 1: Sex by Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption	<u>Sex</u>	
	Male	Female
Zero	51 (16.5)	104 (21.3)
1-3 drinks	67 (21.6)	149 (30.5)
4-10 drinks	93 (30.0)	167 (34.2)
11+ drinks	99 (31.9)	68 (13.9)
Total	310 (100%)	488 (100%)

Significant $p \leq .001$

TABLE 2: Age of Respondent by Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption	<u>Age</u>						
	16-17	18	19	20	21	22-25	26-36
Zero	1 (33.3)	31 (27.2)	43 (21.6)	34 (19.2)	17 (12.1)	18 (18.1)	12 (31.5)
1-3 drinks	1 (33.3)	40 (28.4)	52 (26.1)	42 (23.7)	38 (27.1)	31 (31.3)	12 (31.5)
4-10 drinks	1 (33.3)	43 (30.0)	62 (31.2)	68 (38.4)	51 (36.4)	28 (28.2)	5 (13.1)
11+ drinks	0 (0.0)	27 (19.1)	42 (21.1)	33 (18.6)	34 (24.3)	22 (22.2)	9 (23.5)
Total	3 (100%)	141 (100%)	199 (100%)	177 (100%)	140 (100%)	99 (100%)	38 (100%)

Not Significant

TABLE 3: Class Standing by Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption	<u>Class Standing</u>			
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
Zero	59 (24.4)	34 (16.7)	38 (18.1)	25 (17.4)
1-3 drinks	60 (24.8)	63 (31.0)	53 (25.2)	40 (27.8)
4-10 drinks	69 (28.5)	64 (31.5)	81 (38.6)	46 (31.9)
11+ drinks	54 (22.3)	42 (20.7)	38 (18.1)	33 (22.9)
Total	242 (100%)	203 (100%)	210 (100%)	144 (100%)
Not Significant				

TABLE 4: Religion by Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption	<u>Religion</u>			
	Protestant	Catholic	Other	No Preference
Zero	48 (25.7)	86 (17.0)	11 (31.4)	11 (17.2)
1-3 drinks	55 (29.4)	135 (26.6)	9 (25.7)	13 (20.3)
4-10 drinks	51 (27.3)	185 (36.5)	7 (20.0)	6 (25.0)
11+ drinks	33 (17.6)	101 (19.9)	8 (22.8)	24 (37.5)
Total	187 (100%)	507 (100%)	35 (100%)	54 (100%)

Significant $p \leq .01$

TABLE 5: Type of Accommodation by Consumption of Alcohol

<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Type of Accommodation</u>						
	Parents Relatives	Dorm	Apt. 1 Same sex	Apt. 1 Opp. sex	Apt. 2+* Same sex	Apt. 2+ Opp. sex	Other
Zero	43 (23.8)	81 (20.3)	9 (23.7)	2 (7.4)	13 (11.9)	4 (12.5)	4 (40.0)
1-3 drinks	54 (29.8)	112 (27.8)	6 (15.8)	14 (51.9)	14 (12.8)	10 (31.3)	6 (60.0)
4-10 drinks	55 (30.4)	145 (35.9)	10 (26.3)	3 (11.1)	41 (37.6)	7 (29.1)	0 (0.0)
11+ drinks	29 (16.0)	65 (16.3)	13 (34.2)	8 (29.6)	41 (37.6)	11 (34.4)	0 (0.0)
Total	181 (100%)	403 (100%)	38 (100%)	27 (100%)	109 (100%)	32 (100%)	10 (100%)

Significant $p \leq .001$

* The "Fraternity-Sorority" category has been combined with the "Apt. with 2+ of the same sex" category since there were so few living in a fraternity or sorority house.

TABLE 6: College by Consumption of Alcohol

Consumption	<u>College*</u>			
	1	2	3	4
Zero	39 (19.5)	44 (22.0)	36 (18.0)	37 (18.5)
1-3 drinks	46 (23.0)	72 (36.0)	46 (23.0)	52 (26.0)
4-10 drinks	54 (27.0)	67 (33.5)	72 (36.0)	68 (34.0)
11+ drinks	61 (30.5)	17 (8.5)	46 (23.0)	43 (21.5)
Total	200 (100%)	200 (100%)	200 (100%)	200 (100%)

Significant $p \leq .001$

* College:

- 1 State related, co-educational
- 2 Religious, all female
- 3 Religious, co-educational
- 4 Religious, co-educational

TABLE 7: Place of Drinking

Place	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Total
Own house or apartment	142 (19.8)	262 (36.6)	213 (29.7)	99 (13.8)	716 (100%)
Friend's house or apartment	129 (17.9)	371 (51.4)	151 (20.9)	71 (9.8)	722 (100%)
Dorm	70 (10.4)	162 (24.2)	141 (21.0)	297 (44.3)	670 (100%)
Night clubs and bars	201 (27.5)	290 (39.7)	132 (18.1)	107 (14.7)	730 (100%)
Restaurants	34 (5.0)	255 (37.2)	239 (34.8)	158 (23.0)	686 (100%)
Other	60 (42.9)	35 (25.0)	4 (2.9)	41 (29.3)	140 (100%)

TABLE 8: Drinking Groups

Groups	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Total
Family	49 (6.5)	302 (39.9)	301 (39.8)	105 (13.9)	757 (100%)
One person same sex	151 (20.2)	331 (44.3)	185 (24.8)	80 (10.7)	747 (100%)
One person opposite sex	160 (21.6)	367 (49.6)	156 (21.1)	57 (7.7)	740 (100%)
Small groups same sex	224 (30.1)	335 (45.1)	131 (17.6)	53 (7.1)	743 (100%)
Small groups mixed sex	221 (29.7)	338 (45.5)	120 (16.2)	64 (8.6)	743 (100%)
Large groups 10+	191 (26.0)	256 (34.9)	149 (20.3)	138 (18.8)	734 (100%)
Frat-Sorority	112 (15.9)	102 (14.4)	96 (13.6)	396 (56.1)	706 (100%)
Church groups	6 (0.9)	31 (4.7)	69 (10.4)	559 (84.1)	665 (100%)
Special Interest groups	11 (2.0)	67 (11.9)	133 (23.7)	350 (62.4)	561 (100%)

TABLE 9: Perceptions of Other's
Drinking Behavior

Other Groups	<u>Perceptions</u>			Total
	More	Less	About Same	
Closest Friends	267 (34.7)	38 (4.9)	464 (60.3)	769 (100%)
Other Students	479 (62.5)	60 (7.8)	227 (29.6)	766 (100%)
Parents	187 (24.6)	382 (50.3)	190 (25.0)	759 (100%)
Faculty	321 (46.1)	135 (19.4)	240 (34.5)	696 (100%)

TABLE 10: Reasons for Drinking

Reasons	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Total
To facilitate study	2 (0.3)	17 (2.3)	61 (8.4)	649 (89.0)	729 (100%)
To get along better on dates	18 (2.5)	116 (15.8)	198 (27.0)	400 (54.6)	732 (100%)
To relieve tension	69 (9.3)	248 (33.6)	175 (23.7)	246 (33.3)	738 (100%)
To relieve fatigue	20 (2.7)	103 (14.1)	153 (21.0)	454 (62.2)	730 (100%)
Sociability	238 (37.8)	321 (42.9)	82 (10.9)	63 (8.4)	749 (100%)
For aches and pains	20 (2.8)	53 (7.4)	144 (20.0)	504 (69.9)	721 (100%)
Enjoyment of taste	236 (32.1)	285 (38.8)	89 (12.1)	125 (17.0)	735 (100%)
In order not to be shy	31 (4.3)	117 (16.1)	146 (20.1)	432 (59.5)	726 (100%)
For a sense of well being	35 (4.9)	126 (17.5)	147 (20.4)	412 (54.9)	720 (100%)
As an aid in forgetting disappointments	32 (4.4)	141 (19.6)	152 (21.1)	395 (54.9)	720 (100%)
To get high	91 (12.5)	190 (26.2)	101 (13.9)	344 (47.4)	726 (100%)
To get drunk	83 (11.4)	199 (27.3)	166 (22.7)	282 (38.6)	730 (100%)
Just to have a good time	318 (43.0)	254 (34.4)	72 (9.7)	95 (12.9)	739 (100%)

TABLE 11: Conflicts from Drinking

Conflicts	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Total
Interfere with class attendance	8 (1.1)	55 (7.3)	125 (16.6)	565 (75.0)	753 (100%)
Interfere with pre- paration of exams	3 (0.4)	34 (4.5)	122 (16.2)	593 (78.9)	752 (100%)
Caused conflicts with friends-same sex	5 (0.7)	79 (10.5)	179 (23.8)	489 (64.9)	752 (100%)
Caused conflicts with friends-opp. sex	14 (1.9)	85 (11.3)	211 (28.0)	442 (58.8)	753 (100%)
Caused you to miss appointments	3 (0.4)	9 (1.2)	71 (9.4)	670 (89.0)	753 (100%)
Caused you to lose a job	1 (0.1)	3 (0.4)	7 (0.9)	742 (98.5)	753 (100%)
Caused accident or injury	1 (0.1)	12 (1.6)	79 (10.6)	655 (87.7)	747 (100%)
Caused you to forego other things because of expense of liquor	8 (1.1)	56 (7.5)	112 (15.0)	570 (76.3)	747 (100%)

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